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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/798,316

**Applicant(s)**

YOSHITANI, AKIHIRO

**Examiner**

CHAD DICKERSON

**Art Unit**

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2008.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/26/2008 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated a new ground of rejection. However, the references of Ito '525 and Takahashi '261 are still used in the rejection of the remaining claims. The Examiner concluded from the Applicant's arguments that the references applied failed to disclose the features of "*receiving compressed facsimile data, displaying the received facsimile data in parallel with the reception of the information and the changing of a size of a portion of received compressed facsimile data in accordance with a display size*". The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the above assertions.

Regarding the feature of "*displaying the received facsimile data in parallel with the reception of the information*", the Examiner would like to mention that the function of

"displaying facsimile data in parallel with receiving the data" is not mentioned in any of the claim limitations.

Regarding the feature of "*receiving compressed facsimile data*", the Examiner believes that is feature is performed with the original system of Ito using the ISDN. The ISDN (Integrated service digital network) is a telephone network that is used to transmit and receive voice and data information. Since the system of Ito provides a scanned image to an image memory and in the process of transmitting this information an initial apparatus performs compression to this input information to be transmitted to another apparatus, the above claim limitation related to the assertion is performed (see col. 3, In 3 – col. 5, In 37).

Regarding the feature of "*changing of a size of a portion of received compressed facsimile data in accordance with a display size*", the Examiner also believes that the reference of Ito also performs this feature as stated in the claims. When looking at the claim language, the actual feature states "*changing the size of the non-compressed image data decoded for displaying the image on a display*". When looking at figure 8 of Ito, the Examiner believes that when a certain amount of data is received by the receiving apparatus, the portion of the overall image changes. This portion changes in size to be displayed in the size that is in accordance to the display size in the last page in figure 8. This information is displayed since the disclosure of Ito states in col. 7, In 16-22 that the image data received and expanded can be immediately displayed. In regards to this feature, it appears that the Applicant's arguments are more specific than the actual claim language.

Lastly, the function of Sasai is to disclose the feature of having functions being performed during the interval of when the facsimile is being received. It is clear that the feature of inputting an instruction while reception of a facsimile is taking place is performed by this reference. With other references combined to disclose the deletion feature combined with the reference Sasai disclosing the inputting of an action while receiving a facsimile, the claim limitations in question are performed.

Therefore, the rejection in view of the same applied references is maintained below.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claim language is deemed non-statutory since the claim limitations in the body of the claim are not tied to a physical structure that performs the feature of the claim limitation. It is suggested that the Applicant list in the claim limitation a physical structure, machine or apparatus in the body of the claim that performs the receiving step, decoding step, etc.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

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5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '525 (USP 5414525) in view of Takahashi '261 (USP 5819261), Shimizu '488 (USP 5488488) and Sasai '131 (USP 6453131).

Re claim 10: Ito '525 discloses a facsimile apparatus comprising:

a receiver for receiving compressed facsimile data from a telephone line (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ln 28-col. 7, ln 6);

a decoder for sequentially decoding a portion of image data that corresponds to received facsimile data to obtain non-compressed image data whenever a fixed amount of facsimile data constituting part of an image is received by said receiver (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed facsimile image data that has been transmitted in the system and the

feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the facsimile image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a generator for sequentially generating image data corresponding to the non-compressed the image data by changing the size of the non-compressed image data decoded by said decoder for displaying the image on a display (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner. With the information being expanded in a sequential manner, the size of the expanded data is changed from the initial size to the size of the data taking the whole page of the display in figure 8. With the image in figure 8 going from its initial display to its final display is an example of changing the size of the expanded image data from an initial state to a final display state; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display for sequentially displaying the image based upon the image generated before all the image data has been generated (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

sequentially displaying the image (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printer for printing out facsimile data, which corresponds to the image displayed on said display (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach reduced-size image data, a detector for detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image; when the detected command is a print command, even during the reception of facsimile data by said receiver and a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data by said receiver.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses reduced-size image data (i.e. like the system of Ito '525, the



system of Takahashi can receive facsimile data to be processed in the invention (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

a detector for detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image (i.e. as shown in figure 31, a number of reduced-size images, or thumbnail images, are displayed. Here, the user scrolls on one of the thumbnail images and double-clicks on the image data. The function of double-clicking serves as a command to open the file that is designated. The system detects the function of double-clicking on a desired document to be opened while the thumbnail images are being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Takahashi, the detection function in the system is carried out once the double-clicking on the thumbnail image is detected in order to start an application program; see col. 34, line 66 – col. 35, line 21);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened and this command has to be detected in order to be recognized by the system; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of receiving facsimile data, reduced-size image, a detector for detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a print command incorporated in the device of Ito '525 in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Takahashi '261 fails to teach the features of even during reception of facsimile data by said receiver and a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during the reception facsimile data by said receiver.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. the system of Shimizu is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and process in the system of Shimizu (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Shimizu '488, the images that are received through facsimile are stored in image memory (4). These images stored are displayed at a reduced-size on the display (61) shown in figure 3. With the image data being displayed, the user can enter in the command by the clear key (625) for instructing to erase a selected part of a received

facsimile image. Once the clear key is pressed, the system has to be able to detect the clear key designation in order to perform the feature. Therefore the above feature is performed; see fig. 1-3; col. 4, line 24 – col. 6, line 11).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Takahashi '261, in order to instruct the erasing of a selected part of the specific received image data (as stated in Shimizu '488 col. 5, lines 15-39).

However, the combination of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488, fails to teach the feature of even during reception of facsimile data by said receiver.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sasai '131. Sasai '131 discloses the feature of even during reception of facsimile data by said receiver (i.e. like the above applied references, the Sasai reference performs the feature of facsimile reception and processing (same field of endeavor). However, in alternative embodiments of the Sasai '131, the system discloses a facsimile reception occurring and a print command input to the MPU (11) during the same interval as the reception; see col. 6, lines 52-64).

Therefore, in view of Sasai '131, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during reception of

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facsimile data by said receiver incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261, and Shimizu '488, in order to have facsimile reception and printing command input happen in the same interval of time (as stated in Sasai '131 col. 4, lines 52-64).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261, Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the apparatus according to claim 10, said printer prints out facsimile data corresponding to the image being displayed (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing facsimile image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display (i.e. in the system of Takahashi, images to be printed in the system can be displayed as thumbnail images to the user first in order to confirm the contents of the image data. While the image data is opened on the user interface, the user can input a print request command in order to initiate the printing of the image data on the user's

interface. The thumbnail image is considered as the reduced-size image data that is generated to be displayed on the user interface; see figs. 22, 30-33; col. 33, lines 19-67, col. 34, lines 1-67, col. 35, lines 1-67 col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display in order to have the system print a file when the user inputs a print request command of a file from the user interface when the file is opened on the user interface (as stated in Takahashi '261 col. 36, lines 32-58).

Re claim 12: Ito '525 discloses a method of controlling a facsimile apparatus, comprising:

a receiving step of receiving compressed facsimile data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block by block basis, which is a fixed amount of information. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial

facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ln 28-col. 7, ln 6);

a decoding step of decoding the received facsimile data to obtain non-compressed image data whenever a fixed amount of data is received in said receiving step (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed facsimile image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed facsimile image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

by changing the size of the non-compressed image data generated in said decoding step for displaying the image on a display (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner. With the information being expanded in a sequential manner, the size of the expanded data is changed from the initial size to the size of the data taking the whole page of the

display in figure 8. With the image in figure 8 going from its initial display to its final display is an example of changing the size of the expanded image data from an initial state to a final display state; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display step of sequentially displaying a image based upon image data obtained before all the image data is generated (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

sequentially displaying the image (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printing step of printing out facsimile data, which corresponds to the image displayed in said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step; a display step displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data; a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is

a print command, even during reception of facsimile data; and a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses a reducing step of sequentially reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step (i.e. like the system of Ito '525, the system of Takahashi can receive facsimile data to be processed in the invention (same field of endeavor). However, when the system of Takahashi '261 discloses the description of the thumbnail images, the disclosure reveals that the file contents that are converted into bitmap data are then enlarged or reduced to a bitmap of 60x60 pixels. This shows an example of once the image is converted into a bitmap, the bitmap image is reduced to a certain pixel range; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained at said reducing step (i.e. the same information reduced to show a bitmap image reduced to a certain pixel value, this information is displayed on a display device. The information displayed on the display device is from the reduced bitmap image data that was converted earlier in the process of creating a bitmap image to be displayed; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);



reduced-size image data (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image (i.e. as shown in figure 31, a number of reduced-size images, or thumbnail images, are displayed. Here, the user scrolls on one of the thumbnail images and double-clicks on the image data. The function of double-clicking serves as a command to open the file that is designated. The system detects the function of double-clicking on a desired document to be opened while the thumbnail images are being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Takahashi, the detection function in the system is carried out once the double-clicking on the thumbnail image is detected in order to start an application program; see col. 34, line 66 – col. 35, line 21);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened and this command has to be detected in order to be recognized by the system; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a reducing step of sequentially

reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step, a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained at said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image and when the detected command is a print command in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

However, the combination of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 fails to teach the feature of a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses the feature of a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. the system of Shimizu is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and process in the system of Shimizu (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Shimizu '488, the images that are received through facsimile are stored in image memory (4). These images stored are displayed at a reduced-size on the display (61) shown in figure 3. With the image data being displayed, the user can enter in the command by the clear key (625) for instructing to erase a selected part of a received facsimile image. Once the clear key is pressed, the system has to be able

to detect the clear key designation in order to perform the feature. Therefore the above feature is performed; see fig. 1-3; col. 4, line 24 – col. 6, line 11).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Takahashi '261, in order to instruct the erasing of a selected part of the specific received image data (as stated in Shimizu '488 col. 5, lines 15-39).

However, the combination of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488, fails to teach the feature of even during reception of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sasai '131. Sasai '131 discloses the feature of even during reception of facsimile data (i.e. like the above applied references, the Sasai reference performs the feature of facsimile reception and processing (same field of endeavor). However, in alternative embodiments of the Sasai '131, the system discloses a facsimile reception occurring and a print command input to the MPU (11) during the same interval as the reception; see col. 6, lines 52-64).

Therefore, in view of Sasai '131, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during reception of facsimile data incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261, and Shimizu '488, in order to have facsimile reception and printing command input happen in the same interval of time (as stated in Sasai '131 col. 4, lines 52-64).

Re claim 13: Ito '525 discloses a computer-readable medium storing, in executable form, a computer program for controlling a facsimile apparatus, said program comprising:

code of a receiving step of receiving compressed facsimile data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block-by-block basis, which is a fixed amount of information. It is understood that the CPU executes different types of programs stored on the ROM in order to operate the apparatus. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ln 28-col. 7, ln 6);

code of a decoding step of decoding the received facsimile data to obtain non-compressed image data whenever a fixed amount of data is received by the execution of the code of said receiving step (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed facsimile image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the facsimile data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different

parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

by changing the size of the non-compressed image data generated by execution of the code of said decoding step for displaying the image on a display (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner. With the information being expanded in a sequential manner, the size of the expanded data is changed from the initial size to the size of the data taking the whole page of the display in figure 8. With the image in figure 8 going from its initial display to its final display is an example of changing the size of the expanded image data from an initial state to a final display state; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

code of a displaying step of sequentially displaying a image based upon image data obtained by execution of the code before all the image data is generated (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be

previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

code of sequentially displaying the image (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

code of a printing step of printing out facsimile data, which corresponds to the image displayed by execution of the code of said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a code of a reducing step of sequentially reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step; code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, code of a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered, when the detected command is a print command, even during reception of facsimile data; and code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261.

Takahashi '261 discloses a code of a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step (i.e. like the system of Ito '525, the system of Takahashi can receive facsimile data to be processed in the invention (same field of endeavor). However, when the system of Takahashi '261 discloses the description of the thumbnail images, the disclosure reveals that the file contents that are converted into bitmap data are then enlarged or reduced to a bitmap of 60x60 pixels. This shows an example of once the image is converted into a bitmap, the bitmap image is reduced to a certain pixel range; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step (i.e. the same information reduced to show a bitmap image reduced to a certain pixel value, this information is displayed on a display device. The information displayed on the display device is from the reduced bitmap image data that was converted earlier in the process of creating a bitmap image to be displayed; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13),

reduced-size image data (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be

represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

code of a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image (i.e. as shown in figure 31, a number of reduced-size images, or thumbnail images, are displayed. Here, the user scrolls on one of the thumbnail images and double-clicks on the image data. The function of double-clicking serves as a command to open the file that is designated. The system detects the function of double-clicking on a desired document to be opened while the thumbnail images are being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Takahashi, the detection function in the system is carried out once the double-clicking on the thumbnail image is detected in order to start an application program; see col. 34, line 66 – col. 35, line 21);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened and this command has to be detected in order to be recognized by the system; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a code of a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step, code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, code of a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying



the reduced-size image and when the detected command is a print command in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

However, the combination of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 fails to teach the feature of a code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses the feature of a code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. the system of Shimizu is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and process in the system of Shimizu (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Shimizu '488, the images that are received through facsimile are stored in image memory (4). These images stored are displayed at a reduced-size on the display (61) shown in figure 3. With the image data being displayed, the user can enter in the command by the clear key (625) for instructing to erase a selected part of a received facsimile image. Once the clear key is pressed, the system has to be able to detect the clear key designation in order to

perform the feature. Therefore the above feature is performed; see fig. 1-3; col. 4, line 24 – col. 6, line 11).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Takahashi '261, in order to instruct the erasing of a selected part of the specific received image data (as stated in Shimizu '488 col. 5, lines 15-39).

However, the combination of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488 fails to teach the feature of even during reception of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sasai '131. Sasai '131 discloses the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data (i.e. like the above applied references, the Sasai reference performs the feature of facsimile reception and processing (same field of endeavor). However, in alternative embodiments of the Sasai '131, the system discloses a facsimile reception occurring and a print command input to the MPU (11) during the same interval as the reception; see col. 6, lines 52-64).

Therefore, in view of Sasai '131, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during reception of facsimile data incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261, and Shimizu '488, in order to have facsimile reception and printing command input happen in the same interval of time (as stated in Sasai '131 col. 4, lines 52-64).

***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
8. Nagashima '574 (USP 6438574) discloses the system of receiving facsimile data and being able to preview the information and print the information based on buttons that sends commands in the system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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